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Exhibition of Inotern Mexico at the Egyptian Hall Piccadilly Drawn & Printed by A Aglie 36 November S. Osford S.



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CATALOGUE

OF THE

EXHIBITION,

CALLED

MODERN MEXICO;

CONTAINING A

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY,

WITH SPECIMENS OF THE

NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW SPAIN,

AND

MODELS OF THE VEGETABLE PRODUCE, COSTUME, &e. &e.

NOW OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

AT THE

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

BY W. BULLOCK, F.L.S. &c. &c.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

1824.

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Anne es es especialist

J. BULLOCK, PRINTER, LOMBARD STREET, FLEFT STREET.

CATALOGUE

OF

MODERN MEXICO.

To say that the New World is at this era assuming a new interest with the Old, is only to repeat a truism with which every one is acquainted; and the fact is noticed simply for the purpose of adding that the present Exhibition was formed on the spot by the permission and assistance of the present Government, to gratify the general feeling and curiosity which prevails upon the subject it Mexico, the unreal Elis meant to illustrate. Dorado of Elizabethean times, seems destined to become, in our day, really what it was pictured centuries ago. It has obtained a distinct political existence; its long rivetted chains, and its long endured slumbers have been broken; it starts and struggles at first—there is the soreness of the fetter, and the confusion of the waking; but there is also the riches, and the strength of nature which need but to be cherished, in order to convert a poor powerless province into a wealthy and mighty empire.

Mexico has thus become an object of great European consideration; and to no country is it of such especial import as to Britain. The enlightened policy of our Cabinet, with regard to South America, and the noble international principles declared to be the basis of our proceedings by the illustrious Secretary for Foreign Affairs, have virtually opened that incalculably extensive mart to the operations of our commerce, and even made the interior one vast field for the exercise of British capital, machinery, and industry. Already do we see mining and mercantile speculations largely at work; companies and individuals seek the scene, and in a very short period millions will be embarked in prosecuting those enterprizes which recent events have rendered not only possible, but auspicious.

Under these circumstances it has been felt, that a more intimate knowledge of Mexico (and through Mexico of all the similar regions of the American Continent), might very appropriately be sought at this time by the medium of an Exhibition of the kind now offered. For, it must be confessed, that even the best books of travels convey very inadequate ideas of Foreign Countries and productions; and if this be the case where the places visited are obvious to

examination and research, how much more forcibly must it apply to a country so jealously guarded as Mexico has been by its conquerors. In truth very little information has reached us on this subject, which deserved to be at all depended upon; and in so far as our new relations are about to be actively cultivated, it may be asserted that we are unprepared for a mutually advantageous intercourse by any understanding of what Mexico wants from us, what she can return, where we can most effectively assist her, and how she can best repay our exertions. The climates of various provinces varying from torrid to temperate and frigid; the produce of the soil in these different parts; the state of the mines which have been wrought, and the geological features of the land which may lead to the discovery of equally rich deposits of ore; the mechanical means which exist, and what more, may be employed; the habits and customs of the people regulating their demands for our manufactures; these and many other points need to be minutely inquired into before we can reach that success, and reap that full benefit which is to be anticipated from an intelligent, and consequently prosperous commerce with South America.

It would, perhaps, be thought to be attaching too much consequence to this Exhibition, were it stated that all the requisite knowledge might be procured here; but we will venture to claim the merit of doing more towards supplying valuable information on the matter, than can any where else be found. The eye is a fine instructor; and a view of Mexico, as it can be represented by such means as those which are here employed, will fix many things upon the mind which cannot be acquired from mere descriptions. The plan pursued embraces the following particulars.

The end of the room is occupied with a Panoramic View of Mexico, the first ever exhibited in Europe, taken from the Bishop's Palace at Tacubaia, distant from the City about two leagues. The Palace of the Viceroys is on the left; and the natural Scenery, besides the Salt Water Lake of Tezcuco, exhibits the Valley of Mexico one of the finest that exists, and the most striking productions which adorn it. The Aloe, the Cactus, the Palm, and many other tropical Plants afford an idea of this beautiful country; and care has been taken to give the Atmosphere, the distant Mountains, &c. &c. as much of verisimilitude as possible.

But in order to produce a still stronger and more lively impression; to show things with perfect accuracy, what a picture can only shadow forth, there is in front of the panorama, a native garden modelled in bulk from actual existence, and flanked by a Mexican Cottage, such as is

found in the country, and inhabited by one of the aboriginal Indians. These leave nothing for the imagination. The strange shapes of the vegetation, the uncouth stems bursting from the earth like columns of architecture, the mixture of the grotesque form and the rich flower, the rugged and barren soil contrasted with its gigantic produce, and the few animals introduced to give character to the whole, are reality. And the habitation is the same. The slight cane erection and thatch of palm leaves, are all that the delicious climate requires, for the abode and protection of man. Simple and contented, his wants are consequently few. A net, two or three mats, as many neatly-plaited wicker or straw baskets, and half a dozen vessels of earthenware, complete his scanty furniture; and his cage-like abode is incumbered with nothing else, except perhaps a large gourd or two, and his curious cloak of leaves, as ample a covering from the wet, as any waterproof which British ingenuity could export to Mexico.

The Indian himself is an object of merited attention. He is docile and extremely intelligent; apt at learning whatever is proposed to him, and ingenious in mechanics, we might almost say in the fine arts.

The next part of the Exhibition to which observation may be turned, consists of small models

of Mexican costumes &c. Persons of all ranks and descriptions are represented in their various occupations and peculiar costumes. Men, women, children,-in short, a miniature of what the stranger sees in travelling through Mexico, both in the interior of houses, and in the open air. But as this, though pleasing enough to look at, would not convey an accurate idea of the manufactures &c. of the country, there are disposed about the room a number of cases, containing specimens of the caparisons of the horses, of the dresses of the people, of their furniture, and of every thing which could be deemed curious and interesting with regard to the habit and costume of the country. To these are added other specimens of industry and arts. The mode of working in leather; the cloths of many colours which are manufactured by the natives; their embroideries sometimes so fantastic, but generally very tasteful and always very rich, their dyed goods, and a multitude of things prepared by artificial means and human labour, throw a light over these branches of productive industry.

Connected with these objects of a commercial character, there are other cases which combine with that circumstance and matters of philosophical research. We allude to the collection of mineralogy, in which the pure ores of gold and

tallic substances display their several appearances, and a multitude of new and exquisite spars, crystals, &c. &c. engage the admiration not only of the unstudied beholder but of delighted science. Many novel forms occur among these specimens, and it is hoped that they will be as much relished by the public, as even the richer temptations of their neighbour ores.

Having examined the manufactured articles and the mineral productions of Mexico, and viewed its general aspect as exhibited by picture and model; there are still farther illustrations of its natural produce to be found in the remaining depositories. Classed and arranged, as completely as the nature of the exhibition allowed, the room is surrounded with examples of the vegetables, the animals, the birds, the fishes, &c. of this climate. As these are enumerated in the Catalogue, it is unnecessary to enter upon particulars; but Mr. B. cannot help flattering himself that the rarity, the entire novelty, the curiosity, and the beauty of most of these specimens, will be gratifying to his friends. The enormous size of many of the fruits and plants; -the almost unnatural appearance of a number of shrubs, parasites, vegetables, and trees; (gourds which resemble that of Nineveh,) nuts, the fall of which must bring death upon heads below; and all the odd as well

as fine varieties of this prolific garden, afford the mind much cause for surprise and admiration, at the wonderful works of nature. The animals are not numerous, but they are in excellent preservation; while the fishes and the crustaceous tribes are remarkable for the contrast they afford of extreme beauty and extreme deformity. But the class most worthy of notice is that of the humming birds. With the exception of a few these are unique and exquisite. The brilliancy of plumage, vying with the brightest gems; the diversities of shapes, the minuteness of size—some are so small that a cockchaffer would destroy them by collision in mid-air—and in general, the disposition of so great a number of extraordinary creatures, confer upon this branch of the collection an uncommon degree of interest.

These introductory remarks we shall not however prolong, by dwelling upon things which we trust will please without being boasted of. It is to indicate, not to prescribe that we have written so much; and we have only now to add that where the real article or production is not seen in this exhibition, the imitation of it is as faithful as the most devoted attention and scrupulous care could make it.

The first thing that arrests the attention of the visitor on his entrance, is the Panoramic View of the City of Mexico, taken at the distance of six

miles, from an eminence above the Bishop's garden, at Tacubaya; it takes in a portion of the lake of Tezcuco, and the mountains of the Cordillera, which surround the celebrated valley of Mexico. This superb City (one of the finest and most regular built in the world, with its beautiful churches, palaces, and noble streets, two miles in length, all crossing each other at right angles) from its scite being flat, appears, from the distance, much less than it is in reality; the high building in the centre, with a dome and two towers, is the cathedral, built on the foundation and ruins of the great temple of Mexico; to the right of the city, near the lake, is the little hill called the Penal de los Banos, with its church and hot baths, near which passes the road to Vera Cruz; to the left of the city, near the lake, the white church of our Lady of Guadaloupe is just seen; and, nearer, the spectator passes the fine aqueduct of Chepultepec, which supplies the city with water from a distance of near fifteen miles; it leads to the palace of that name, on an elevated rock in the corner, a pleasant ride of one league from Mexico.

The fore ground of the picture, and the garden, and Indian hut in front of it, will convey an idea of the rich vegetable productions of New Spain, and of the delightful climate, in which the bird-cage hut is sufficient to defend its tenant from

every change of season and weather. The inhabitant of this cottage, Jose Cavetana Ponce de Leon, is an Indian, of the village Chyula, one league from Tezcuco; besides his native language, he speaks and writes Spanish, as well as a little Italian, and is well informed on the history and affairs of his country; he was the only one of his countrymen that could be induced to leave his home for Europe, to whom the idea of living on the "blue waters" for several weeks was as dreadful as a voyage to the Moon. A glance at the simple furniture of his cot will display the few wants of this gentle and happy race of men. His garden, and the magnificent and singular fruits around the room, will show how much the all-bountiful hand of nature, with scarcely any toil on his part, produces for man in this delightful clime.

The tree represented behind the cottage is the Manitas, or hand fruit, of which see the models in the centre of the room; that at the corner of the hut is the yucca; opposite this the pawpaw, with its fine fruits; elementary on its stem is the Mexican porcupine; near this is the great torch thistle, with its fruits—this, in Mexico, grows to the height of thirty feet, and perfectly streight, forming, with its strong spires, fences of the most impenetrable kind; to the left corner is the great aloe (Agave Americana) with its beautiful flower stems—this is a plant of the

greatest consequence to the Mexicans, as from it is produced many of the comforts and luxuries of life, among which is their principal beverage, the liquor called pulque, in universal use by all ranks of people; the duties paid on which, produce a considerable revenue to the State; when the plant is preparing to put forth its tall fruit stem, the Indian carefully hollows out the centre, so as to form a large bowl, and cutting off the leaves, the whole sap flows into the hollow, which is emptied two or three times a day for many weeks, and the liquor, with only a slight fomentation, forms a most palatable and nutricious drink, the substitute for wine among all classes of society. The large model of the plant (near the rail) trimmed for the operation, will better explain it than can be done by words. The Aloe has been used for this purpose from the most remote antiquity: but this is only one of its valuable properties. An old account, published in "Purchass's Pilgrimage," a book now very rare, enumerates its valuable qualities so well that the account may, probably, be acceptable to the visitor who wishes information on New Spain; it is, therefore, copied without alteration :---

"Maguey is a tree of wonders, whereof the Notaries, or Chapetons (as the Indians call them) are wont to work miracle, in that it yieldeth water, wine, oyle, vinegar, honey, serrop, thred,

needles, and a thousand other things. It is a tree which the Indians esteeme much in New Spaine, and have commonly in their dwellings; some one of them for maintenance of life; it growes in the fields, and hath great and large leaues, at the end thereof is a strong and sharp point which serues to fasten little pins, or to sew as a needle: and they draw out of this leafe, as it were, a kind of thred which they use. They cut the body which is best when it is tender, wherein is a great hollownesse, by which the substance mounts from the roote, and is a liquor which they drinke like water, being sweete and fresh. This liquor being sodden, turnes like wine, which growes to vinegar, suffering it to soure, and boiling it more, it becomes as honie, and boiling it halfe it serves as sirrope, which is healthfull enough and of good taste; in my judgement it is better than sirrope of raisons. Thus do they boile this liquor, and use it in diuers sorts, whereof they draw a good quantitie, for that in some season they draw daily some pots of this liquor. There are also these trees in Peru, but they are not so profitable as in new Spaine. The wood of this tree is hollow and soft, and serues to keepe fire, like to the match of a harquebuze, and preserues it long: I have seene the Indians use it to that end."

The prickly pear, or tunna, next this, is one of the commonest productions of New Spain; it often attains a size equal to our apple trees, and its extraordinary leaves, covered on the edges with its golden flowers, or scarlet fruit, add much to the beauty of the landscape; it is so well described by Purchass, that we insert his account without hesitation.

"The Tunall is another famous tree in New Spaine, if we may call a tree, a heape of leaues gathered together one vpon another; it is the strangest fashiond tree of all other! For first there growes one leafe out of the ground, then another vpon it, and so one vpon one, till it cometh to his perfection; but as the leaves grow vp, and on the sides, those vnderneath doe become great, and loose in a manner the form of leaues, making a body and branches, which are sharpe, pricking, and deformed, so as in some places they doe call it Thistle. There are Thistles, or wild Tunalls. the which doe carrie no fruite, or else it is very pricking, without any profit. There are likewise planted Tunalls, which yielde fruite much esteemed among the Indians, the which they call Tunas; and they are much greater than plumbes, and long. They open the shell which is fat, and within it is meat and small graines, like to those of figges, which be very sweete; they have a good taste, especially the white, which have a pleasing smell, but the red are not vsually so good. There is another sort of Tunalls, which they esteeme

much more, although it yeeldes no fruit, yet it bears another commoditie and profit, which is of the graine, for that certaine small wormes breede in the leaves of the trees, when it is well husbanded, and are thereunto fastened, couered with a certaine small fine web, which doth compasse them in daintily; and this is that Indian Cochenille, so famous, and wherewith they die in graine. They let it drie, and being dried, carrie it into Spaine, which is a great and rich merchandise. The arobe of this Cochenille, or graine, is worth many ducats. In the fleete, the year 1587, they did bring five thousand six hundred seventie seven arobes, which amounted to two hundred fourscore, three thousand seven hundred and fiftie pieces, and commonly there comes every yeare as great a wealth."

The other articles represented in the garden will need little description; the variety of gourds, or calibashes, which furnish a part of the nutriment of the natives, seem almost endless in size, form, and colour; they are an excellent vegetable for the table; some of them weigh near 100lbs. Those in the glass cases, No. 1, 4, 7, 10, and 13, will convey some idea of the Covent Garden of Mexico, on the ground of which they are piled in immense quantities.

GLASS CASES on the Sides of the Room.

No. 2.—The top of this case is occupied by the Mango (Mangefera Indica), the elegant fruit of which is hanging in large bunches from the trees. Beneath this, is a rare variety of the Sapotæ (Achares), known only in the Botanic Garden of the Palace; its numerous lemon-like fruit clustering round the branches, make, in the whole tree, a most luxuriant appearance. Of all the variety of edible fruits of New Spain, this appeared to me the finest for the table; when divested of its skin the substance resembled, both in consistence and taste, the clotted Cream of Devonshire, mixed with white sugar.

On the bottom of the case, on the left hand, in baskets, is the common Sapota Blanco. The Granidillo, or Water Lemon, (Passiflora) the Custard Apple, and curious little Plum-like fruit, common in the market in Mexico, called Cirguelas. In the right hand corner of this case is a curious plant called Flores de Palo, flowers of wood. It was presented by Don Cervantes, Professor of Botany, of Mexico, with the following description:—

"The flowers of wood, so commonly called by the country people, are ingrafted plants, produced by the *Loranthus Americanus of Lin.* whose berries are eaten by different species of birds, and the undigested seeds are afterwards deposited, with their excrements, on many species of trees, on whose branches they vegetate, when the rainy season sets in, in the same manner as parasite plants, and by forcing their vegetation through the longitudinal parts of the branches, produce these curious figures which we observe, and which pass under the name of wood-flowers.

"The Loranthus Americanus, is a plant producing a fruit that can keep many years: it grows on different species of trees, and particularly on the Alligator-pear-tree, (Laurus Perseco Lin.) and, after a vegetation of many years, it destroys itself, leaving on the branches of the said trees, the marks which, during its existence, it stamped on them."

No. 3. and 12.—Contain a variety of the Mellons from the market. They attain vast size, and are fine in appearance, but want the flavour of those of the warm parts of Europe.

No. 5.—The Clustered Scarlet Fruit hanging from the Top is the Akee.

Some of them are opened to show their Black Glossy Seeds. They are found in many of the Islands of America, and are principally used in Soups.

Next this is the Magnificent Alligator Pear or Avocata (Laurus Perseco), whose glossy Purple and green Fruit, are in general estimation at the breakfast table in Tropical Regions; the flesh resembles butter; they are generally eaten with pepper and salt, and are certainly a great delicacy.

Beneath these is a branch of the Mamea, (Mamea Americana) its rough ligneas coat covers a fine orange coloured thick Pulp, inclosing two or three large polished brown seeds. These fruits are in great estimation in the Capital, and were in the market the whole of the six months I remained there. In the left corner is a Basket of purple Pomegranate (Prunica) and another of the seeds of the Mamea. The other side is occupied by a species of Cactus Triangura, called Pitalla, with its elegant scarlet and green fruits. I never saw it exposed for sale except in the market of Xalappa, where it is abundant: on separating its beautiful coat, a delicate transparent jelly-like substance mixed with minute seeds presents itself; it is eaten with a spoon and is very pleasant and refreshing in warm weather. I met with it also at the Azores, from which I brought a living plant.

No. 6.—Apples;—these are produced in abundance in various parts of the Table Land, and in appearance and variety equal those of any country;

but I met with none good; probably owing to the want of skill in the cultivation, as I never observed an engrafted fruit tree in the country.

No. 8.—The upper part of this Case is occupied by the various kinds of Tomatas (Solanum Lycopersicum) the larger one enters into the composition of most of the Spanish dishes, and the number of these and onions exposed in the markets, excite surprise in the newly arrived European. In the left hand corner are some of the long shaped Gourds, used by the Indians in extracting pulke from the plaintain, and on the bottom, a great variety of pears, quinces, &c. which in appearance and size, at least equal any produced in Europe.

No. 9.—This Case contains several varieties of Pines (Anas) but the principal kind sold in the markets, seems to be that known to us by the name of the New Providence. They are very abundant and cheap in the markets, but are produced on the declivity of the Table Land, in situations not so elevated as the great plains. I could never be persuaded that the flavour equalled those produced in our stoves.

No. 11.- The left side is occupied by the Cacoa (*Iniobroma*) whose splendid crimson pods produce the nuts we call cocoa, from which chocolate is

prepared: the consumption of this article from the earliest times has always been great; it is now grown only in the warmer parts, and great quantities are imported into Vera Cruz.

On the other side are two kinds of Guavas, cultivated in New Spain.

The bottom is occupied by Anonas, Cherrymoi, Pomgranites, Pawpaws, Chennini, Egg Plants of various kinds, and the Fruit of the Callibash Tree.

No. 14.—In the corner of this is the Trunk of Coryottes Urens, from a branch of which descends in the centre a Bunch of its extraordinary Fruit hanging like traces of onions, to the length of six feet, and containing near 800 fruits. On its right side is the Cactus Hexangularis, with its fine fruit. On the Trunk of the Caryottes is the Passiflora Quadrangularis. On the bottom is the Cactus Melocactus, with one of the enormous Frogs common to South America, and the Fresh Water Tortoise of the Lake of Chalco.

No. 15.—Fruits of the Pandanas, Bread Fruit, &c. &c.

No. 16.—Shaddock, Citrons, Lime, and Lemons, and other varieties of the Citrus, of extraordinary form and dimensions, are here exhibited

on the trees. Some of the Shaddock are cut and opened, to show the beautiful interior formation.

On the bottom are several of the enormous Gourds, and ripe Cocoa Nuts, on which are laid two bunches of different kinds of Plantains (Musa Paradiseaca) one of which is 120 pounds weight. The Plantain constitutes, with the Banana, (from which it differs only in size and colour,) a principal article of the food of the inhabitants of the Tropics, to whom it supplies, in a great measure, the place of bread.

No. 17.—Fruit of the Fan Palm.

No. 18.—In this large Case are represented growing, two varieties of the Banana—the common Yellow, and the Scarlet, lately introduced from the South Seas.

On the ground are two other kinds of Banana, as well as baskets filled with several of the fruits of the tropics.

Attached to the leaves of the Banana are two of the large cobweb-like nests of lepidopterous insects, common about Xalappa, and other provinces of New Spain.

No. 19.—Indian Corn, Gourds, Bread-fruit, &c. &c.

No. 20.—This Case is occupied by the round-leaved Nopal, or Prickly Pear; it grows to a much larger size than those described in p. 15, and the fruit is preferable for the table; the immense succulent leaves are also without spine. The bottom exhibits the cocoa-nut, as fresh plucked from the tree.

No. 21.—Bread-fruit, &c. &c.

No. 22.—Gourds, Banana, Bread-fruit, &c. &c.

Nos. 25., 26., and 27.—These cases contain the elegant equipment of a Mexican cavalier, consisting of the embroidered saddle, bridle, superb boots, enormous spurs, &c., &c.; with various articles of the manufactory of the country, which differ materially from those of Europe. Many of these strongly remind us of the time of our Elizabeth; indeed, it appears that the costumes of Mexico have varied little, since those first introduced at the conquest.

No. 28.—Models of Indians, and their costume. This case contains a representation of the different classes of Indians of the neighbourhood of Puebla de los Angelos, modelled by a lady of that city in cloth, in a very curious manner, every article of the dresses, &c., being a model, in minia-

ture, of the original; and the vegetable productions, a close imitation of nature.

The Group of Figures are, First, a Man and woman of the highest class of Indians, dressed, going to church on a holiday. Second, An Indian family returning from market. Third, An aged Indian and his wife going to market.

Case 29, centre of the room.—Group of figures of Mexican gentlemen on horseback, and on foot, in the full costume of the country, *finely* modelled in wax, by the Indians.

Indian man and woman from the interior provinces. Gentleman on horseback, and gentleman and lady on foot, curiously modelled by the natives. An Indian brush-maker and his wife. A young female creole dancing. A Paysana playing on the guitar. In the back-ground, coming out from among the rocks, is a new species of Canis, called by the natives Conllonte. It is very remarkable, as uniting the external characters of the wolf and the fox. It is gregarious, herding in flocks, pursuing the same course, and committing the same depredations as that animal.

A beautiful model of a Horse, executed by an Indian, and presented to Mr. Bullock by Count Regla.

No. 30 .- Another variety of Mexican dog, set

up in a small glass case, on one side; it is found wild, though rarely, in the mountains north of Durango. Its very diminutive size is its constant peculiarity, and is well contrasted by the Bullfrog set up in the same case, by which it is considerably surpassed in size.

Adjoining the largest Aloc, is the common Lynx of North America, shot on the road near Peroti.

The remaining quadrupeds are contained in Case 33, and comprise two varieties of that singular animal the Armadillo; two different squirrels, one entirely black; a small monkey, and a species of Felis, which probably is new.

No 31.—Contains a young Flamingo, the frigate Pelican, or man of war bird, and Booby.

No. 32.—Contains a general collection of all the smaller birds procured in Mexico: many of them are entirely new, and will be more particularly described by Mr. Swainson. It is merely necessary, in this place, to observe that, with few exceptions, the general cast of their plumage is plain, and more in character with the birds inhabiting the temperate countries of North America.

No. 35.—Humming birds, presents an assemblage of the most splendid, as well as the most diminitive creatures in this tribe of creation, of which this collection contains above one hundred and seventy individuals, arranged in the most beautiful manner from life: many of these were taken in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital, where they are by no means uncommon: above seventy of them were kept for some time in a living state, to observe their interesting habits and manners which are detailed in the work now in the press, called Six Months in Mexico. The view painted on the back of this case, is the silver mine of del Bada, near Themascaltepec, presented to Mr. Bullock by the Mexican Government, and now working by his Son.

Case 36.—The Great White Heron, and several species of ducks, from the Lake of Mexico.

Fishes and other marine productions are contained in six glass cases from No. 36 to 42.

The beauty and resplendent hues of these, when first taken from their native element, may vie in lustre and elegance with those of the humming bird, but unfortunately for the admirers of nature, they are so evanescent that in a few hours at most they entirely disappear: some of the most remarkable, however, are an exception to the rest, and in the dolphin and a few others an attempt

has been made to colour them from nature, before their tints had vanished.

The minerals are arranged in two large cases; they are principally from the mines of the Counts of Vallentiana and Regla, and contain a great variety of the most beautiful substances, many of which are new. Those in case 24, are a selection from the mines of the Count de Reglia, from his own private cabinet, and were presented by him to Mr. Bullock, for the express purpose of forming a part of the present Exhibition.

Glass Shade, containing:—1. Silver Ore, of the kind called Colorada, as taken from the mine.

2. Ditto powdered, previous to amalgamation.

3. Ditto, in a state of amalgamation.

4. Silver, extracted from the ore by quicksilver, and united with it.

The Saddle over the entrance, is one of those known in Mexico by the name of *Cortes's Shield*, from having been used by him to defend the body of his horse from the arrows of the Indians; it is still used by fashionable young men in the capital; the rattling or jingling sound produced by its heavy iron fringe, is considered as an elegant accompaniment to the ambling motion of their beautiful little horses.

No. 43.—Children's Toys made by the Indians.

No. 44.—Models of Furniture made by the Mexicans, of a species of *fungus*, presented by General Victoria to Dr. Mackie,

J. BULLOCK, PRINTER, LOMBARD-STREET, FLEET STREET.





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